

POETRY.

The Woman of Mind.

My wife is a woman of mind,
 And Deville who examined her bumps,
 Vow'd that never were found in a woman
 Such large intellectual lumps.
 "Ideality" big as an egg,
 With "Causality," great, was combined;
 He charg'd me ten shillings, and said,
 "Sir, your wife is a woman of mind."
 She's too clever to care how she looks,
 And will horrid blue spectacles wear,
 Not because she supposes they give her
 A fine intellectual air;
 No! she pays no regard to appearance,
 And combs all her front hair behind,
 Not because she is proud of her forehead,
 But because she's a woman of mind.
 She makes me a bushel of verses,
 But never a pudding or tart,
 If I hint I should like one, she vows
 I'm an animal merely at heart;
 Tho' I've notice'd she spurns not the pastry,
 When e'er at a friend's we have din'd,
 And has always had two plates of pudding,
 Such plates! for a woman of mind.
 Not a stitch does she do but a distitch,
 Mends her pen too instead of my clothes;
 I have't a shirt with a button,
 Nor a stocking that's sound at the toes;
 If I ask her to darn me a pair,
 She replies she has work more refined;
 Besides being seen darning stockings!
 Is it fit for a woman of mind?
 The children are squalling all day,
 For they're left to the care of a maid;
 My wife can't attend to "the units,"
 "The millions" are wanting her aid.
 And it's vulgar to care for one's offspring—
 The mere brute has a love of its kind—
 But she loves the whole human family,
 For she is a woman of mind.
 Every-thing is an inch thick in dust,
 And the servants do just as they please;
 The ceilings are cover'd with cobwebs,
 The beds are all swarming with fleas;
 The windows have never been clean'd,
 And as black as your hat is each blind;
 But my wife's nobler things to attend to,
 For she is a woman of mind.
 The nurse steals the tea and the sugar,
 The cook sells the candles as grease,
 And gives all the cold meat away
 To her lover who's in the police;
 When I hint that the housekeeping's heavy
 And hard is the money to find,
 "Money's vile filthy dross!" she declares,
 And unworthy a woman of mind.
 Whene'r she goes out to a dance
 She refuses to join in the measure,
 For dancing she can't but regard
 As an unintellectual pleasure;
 So she gives herself up to enjoyments
 Of a more philosophical kind,
 And picks all the people to pieces,
 Like a regular woman of mind.
 She speaks of her favorite authors
 In terms far from pleasant to hear;
 "Charles Dickens," she vows, "is a darling;"
 "And Bulwer," she says, "is a dear;"
 "Douglas Jerrold," with her, "is an angel,"
 And I'm an "illiterate hind,
 Upon whom her fine intellect's wasted,
 I'm not fit for a woman of mind.
 She goes not to church on a Sunday,
 Church is all very well in its way,
 But she is too highly informed
 Not to know all the parson can say;
 It does well enough for the servants,
 And was for poor people design'd,
 But bless you! its no good to her
 For she is a woman of mind.



AGRICULTURAL.

Culture of the Horse-Radish.

The soil most suitable for the production of horse-radish in perfection, is that which is light and friable, and of considerable depth; and if any part of the garden is damper than another, that should be appropriated, but it should be saturated with water. In autumn, let the ground be trenched three feet deep, turning down with the surface soil a liberal dressing of good barn-yard manure. Let it lie, rough, and exposed to the weather, during winter. In spring, at the time of planting, add a second dressing of decomposed manure, turning it under two feet deep. The whole of the manure will now be two feet, or nearly so, below the surface of the ground.

In proceeding with the planting, first measure the ground into rows eighteen inches and four feet apart alternately. Stretch the line at the first row, and dig a narrow trench two and a half feet deep, placing the earth beyond the first row. Then take pieces of horse-radish roots six inches long and

place them about ten or twelve inches apart in the bottom of the trench. It is quite immaterial which part of the root is planted as every part grows without the least difficulty. When this is done, remove the line to the next row, and trench the earth as before placing the soil over the first row planted, and so continue until the plot is finished, when the soil taken out of the first trench will fill the last. During the summer, keep the ground well forked over and clear of weeds; and to strengthen the plants, two or three supplies of manure-water will be of great service, as the plant delights in moisture. When liquid manure is applied, it should be given in sufficient quantities to reach the lowest roots.

In taking up horse-radish for use, a trench should be opened at one end of a double row, as deep as the lower roots in order that they may be taken up of a proper length, and that a sufficient supply may be dug to last two or three months in winter and spring, as it may be kept in excellent preservation for a long time in sand. In cutting up the roots, from four to six inches of the bottom part should be left in the ground, for the purpose of insuring good growth; for the same ground and the same roots, when once planted, will continue forever, if the same cultivation as recommended above be pursued from year to year.

If these directions are carried out, we have no hesitation in stating that, in one season after planting, an article will be produced credible to any market, the truth of which will be made manifest to any one who will take the trouble to visit the garden of Mr. Julius Smith, at Astoria on Long Island.—*American Agriculturist.*

DRIED STRAWBERRIES.—Last summer, by the way of experiment, when strawberries were plentiful, I attached threads to their stalks and hung up a few of them which was over ripe to dry. I placed them inside a window facing the south where they remained from June last to the present time, March. They have just been tasted, and the result is most satisfactory. That sweet refreshing acid which is peculiar to the strawberry in full perfection, the flavor of the fruit, without any watery taste, is delicious; it dissolves in the mouth as slowly as a lozenge, and it is infinitely superior to the raisin, which so soon brings on feeling of satiety. The strawberry thus dried is a stomachic. The experiment may be tried when the fruit is so ripe as to be scarcely worth gathering, without any further trouble or expense than being hung up.
London Paper.

RICE BREAD.—Take one pound of rice, and boil it gently to a thick paste, which, when mixed with the usual quantity of yeast, will be sufficient to make five pounds of wheat or barley meal into a dough. When risen, bake it the usual way.

SWEET APPLE PUDDING.—Take one pint of scalding milk, half a pint of Indian meal, a teaspoonful of salt, and six sweet apples cut into small pieces, and bake not less than three hours the apples will afford an excellent rich jelly. This is truly one of the most luxuriant yet simple Yankee puddings made.

WATERY POTATOES.—We every day hear complaints about watery potatoes. Put into the pot a piece of lime as large as a hen's egg; and how watery soever the potatoes may have been, when the water is poured off, the potatoes will be perfectly dry and mealy.

CHICKENS.—A disease called the *gapes*, so destructive among chickens, may be prevented, and if not too far advanced cured, by a slight mixture of assfoetida in their food. Four ounces, six cents per ounce, dissolved in water and mixed once a day in food, is enough for four hundred chickens.

HINTS ABOUT BEDROOMS.—Their small size and their lowness render them very insalubrious; and the case is rendered worse by close windows and thick curtains and hangings, with which the beds are often so carefully surrounded, as to prevent the possibility of the air being renewed. The consequence is, that we are breathing the vitiated air during the greater part of the night; that is during more than a third part of our lives; and thus the period of repose, which is necessary for the renovation of our mental and bodily vigour, becomes a source of disease. Sleep, under such circumstances, is very often disturbed, and always much less refreshing than when enjoyed in a well-ventilated room; it often happens, indeed, that such repose, instead of being followed by renovated strength and activity, is succeeded by a degree of heaviness and languor, which is not overcome till the person has been some time in a purer air. Nor is this the only evil arising from sleep in ill-ventilated apartments. When it is known that the blood undergoes most important changes in its circulation through the lungs by means of the air which we breathe, and that these vital changes can only be effected by the respiration of pure air, it will be easily understood how the healthy functions of the lungs must be impeded by inhaling for many successive hours the vitiated air of our bedrooms, and how the health must be as effectually destroyed by respiring impure air, as by living on unwholesome or innutritious food. In the case of children and young persons predisposed to consumption, it is of still more urgent consequence that they should breathe pure air by night as well as by day, by securing a continuous renewal of the air in their bedrooms, nurse-

ries, schools, etc. Let a mother, who has been made anxious by the sickly looks of her children, go from pure air into their bedrooms in the morning before a door or window has been opened, and remark the state of the atmosphere—the close, oppressive, and often fetid odor of the room—and she may cease to wonder at the pale, sickly aspect of her children. Let her pay a similar visit some morning after means have been taken by the chimney ventilator, or otherwise, to secure a full supply and continual renewal of the air in the bedrooms during the night, and she will be able to account for the more healthy appearance of her children, which is sure to be the consequence of supplying them with pure air to breathe.
Sir James Clark on "The Sanitive Influence of Climate."

A VISION.—The following story is related in a German journal:—Dr. Westphal a clergyman of Brunswick died on the 20th of February. Many persons intimate with the deceased allege, that for several years just past he had looked to the 20th of February 1847 as the day of his death. This superstitious presentment he accounted for as follows:—"He declared that whilst he was officiating as the pastor of a secluded country village he was aroused one night by a knocking at his door. On rising from his bed and looking out of his chamber window he perceived a man with a lantern in his hand. Supposing that some sick or dying person required his spiritual aid, he hastily dressed himself and opened the door. To his questions the man replied only by signs his wish that Dr. Westphal should follow him. The Dr. did so; and, to his astonishment, was conducted through the churchyard and to the front of the church door. On the church door he saw distinctly written the following words:—Dr. Westphal died Feb. 20th, 1847." Whilst he stood intently gazing on this inscription his conductor disappeared. The doctor made some marks on the church-door, and these marks were visible next day when we went to look for them, a fact which served to convince him that he had not been under the delusion of a dream. He communicated these circumstances to his family to whom for several years past, the month of Feb'y has been an interval of fear and anxiety. Whether from the efforts of nervous excitement, or from whatever cause it is possible to determine, but Dr. Westphal expired on the day which he had long confidently looked forward as the last of his existence—the 20th of February, 1847.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES.—According to a table compiled from the researches of a literary gentleman in New York, there are in the United States no less than 235 public libraries. The aggregate number of volumes is set down at 2,351,260. It appears that the State of New York has 33 libraries, with 174,000 volumes; Pennsylvania, 30 libraries, with 68,000 volumes; Maryland, 14 libraries, with 54,200 volumes; the District of Columbia, 9 libraries, with 75,600 volumes, and the other States smaller numbers, Rhode Island, in proportion to her population, has the largest number of volumes of any State in the Union.

TROPHIES OF WAR.—Among the most beautiful trophies which have been sent to the United States, are some of the flowers of Mexico. If our officers would recollect fine additions they are competent to make to our green house, from the great storehouse of the productions which they have conquered, they would imitate the example of General Patterson, Lieut. Albert, and Paymaster Rich. Mexico abounds with the various and beautiful productions of the garden, and none more remarkable than the extraordinary family of the cacti. We hope the collection in the Conservatory of the Patent Office may be enlarged by additional trophies of this description. Our intelligent friend Brackenridge, who attended Captain Wilkes in his expedition, and gathered many of the exotics which grace the Conservatory, is an excellent botanist; and one of the most agreeable visits we ever pay in Washington, is to his flower garden. The other evening he was polite enough to show us his splendid cacti, now in bloom, and to point out some of the flowers which have been sent to him from Mexico. Among them were flowers sent by General Patterson from Tampico expressly for the Conservatory, viz: one barrel of plants, consisting of six pieces of cacti; one yucca, or Spanish bayonet; six species of tilandsia; seven epiphitic, or air plants. Among the last were oncidiums, epidendrums, brass avola, &c. &c. all in good condition.
Washington Union.

We rejoice to learn (says the Philadelphia Inquirer) that the reports of an extensive injury to Gen. Taylor's farm, by an overflowing of the Mississippi are not correct.

The Journal of Commerce says that the Macedonian will probably sail early this week. We understand that the Boston Relief Committee have determined to fill up this vessel. They have \$50,000 yet at their command.

The Millerites are flourishing still, in Cincinnati, Ohio. They have lately built a church on Seventh-street, West of Mound, on the "Barr Estate." It is an unpretending wooden edifice, of goodly capacity, and arched ceiling, which will ere long echo the warning cries of the coming crash. Strange as it may appear to many, some very able men of that city have espoused the doctrines of Millerism.

It is stated that Mr. Secretary Whisker has lost so far the use of al-powers of speech, from long continued excessive labor, as scarcely to be able to articulate distinctly the shortest expressions,

There is a medical gentleman, at present lecturing in New-York city, who contends that the brain is nothing more nor less than a magnetic battery, and that the nerves are the means by which the magnetic fluid is conducted to all parts of the system.

Mr. Thomas Sully, of Philadelphia, is now in Washington, engaged in painting the portraits of the President of the United States and of the Secretary of the Navy, at the request and at the expence of the two societies of Chapel Hill, North Carolina, of which they are alumni.

Attention Lower Battalion!



There will be a Court Martial held at Bradley's Old Field on Saturday the 26th of June, to try all defaulting non-commissioned officers and Privates. The Court will consist of the following officers: Captains E R Mills, President—Capt. S C Sanier, E O Ragan, and Lieuts. George Patterson, G. M. Brown. By order of Col. M. O. TALMAN. J. G. BASKINS, Adj't. May 19th 12 tf

Head Quarters.



COLUMBIA, April 21th, 1847. **GENERAL ORDER NO. 4.** RICHARD J. MANNING, and CAMPBELL R. BRYCE, Esquires, having been appointed Aide-de-Camp to the Commander-in-Chief, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, will be obeyed and respected accordingly. By order of the Commander-in-Chief. J. W. CANTEY, Adj't. and Insp'r. General. May 26. 13 3w

Head Quarters.

COLUMBIA, 18th May, 1847. **GENERAL ORDER.** All officers of Militia of this State ordering elections of officers of the line of whatever grade or rank, or making appointments of officers of the staff, will report the names of the officers so elected or appointed to the Secretary of State, who is directed thereupon to fill up and forward their commissions without delay, and he is also further directed not to issue any blank military commission. All communications addressed to the Secretary of State under this order to be endorsed "Militia Service." The Brigadier Generals, are charged with the extension of this order. By order of the Commander-in-Chief. J. W. CANTEY, Adj't. and Insp't. Gen. May 19th 12 6w

Notice to absent Heirs.

Alfred Mounce, Willis Mounce, and Michael Lowery and Nancy his wife who reside without this State, and Distributees of W. D. Mounce dec'd, are hereby notified, that the Administrator R. G. Goulding will be ready to settle their portion of the Estate on or before the 18th June 1847, and holding their money in readiness at that time will not be accountable for interest longer. March 18. R. G. GOULDING, Adm'r March 31 5 tf

Notice to absent Heirs &c.

All persons having demands, or owing the Estate of Israel Smith deceased, will present them by the first Monday in July next, at which time the Estate will be settled and closed in the Ordinary's Office, Abbeville District S. C., at which time and place, the Heirs, (if any in this country) will apply for their shares of the Estate. J. T. DRENNAN, Adm'r. April 1st 1847. 7 tf

Dr. C. H. KINGSMORE,

Having made arrangements to locate in the Village of Due West, would respectfully offer his services as Physician, to the citizens of the Village and adjacent country.—Office at Mr. A K Patton's. Due West, Feb. 16. 51 tf

Just Received,

A fresh and handsome stock of Printed Lawns, printed Jaconet and Brocade Muslins, some of New Styles; also mourning Muslins. R. H. & W. A. WARDLAW. Abbeville C. H., April 20th 1847. 8 tf

Job Printing,

Executed in its various branches at this Office, with neatness and despatch. BLANKS for sale at this Office.

Just Received

A Fresh supply of New and Valuable Medicines—among which are the following: *Dr. Spencer's Vegetable Pills,* and *Restorative Bitters,* Designed for, and WILL CURE, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Piles, Scrofula, Jaundice, and all kindred diseases resulting from a disordered stomach or impure state of blood. *Dr. Hull's Worm Lozenges,* The Safest, most Effectual, and pleasant preparation before the public, for the Eradication of Worms, in Children or Adults. *Hull's Cough Lozenges,* Will PREVENT Consumption, and CURE all cases of Colds, Asthma, Spitting of blood, pains in the side, shortness of breath, and all other Pulmonary Complaints. —ALSO—

Dr. Hull's Fever and Ague Pills. Well known as a Safe, Certain, and Effectual Cure for Fever and Ague, Chills and Fever, Intermittent and all other Fevers. Price reduced to 75 cents per Box. The above Medicines, Fresh and Genuine, are for sale by Wardlaw & Dendy, and at the Post Office. For certificates of recommendation and other information concerning the above Medicines, see future advertisements, also pamphlets which may be obtained of the Agents. April 28. 9 1m

The State of South Carolina.

ABBEVILLE DISTRICT, *In the Court of Common Pleas.* Benjamin F. Spikes, who has been arrested, and is now confined within the bounds of the jail of Abbeville District, by virtue of a writ of capias ad satisfaciendum, at the suit of Wade S Cothran and James Sproul, having filed his petition, with a schedule, on oath, of his whole estate and effects, for the purpose of obtaining the benefit of the Acts of the General Assembly commonly called "the Insolvent Debtors Act."—Public Notice is hereby given that the petition of the said Benjamin F. Spikes will be heard and considered in the Court of Common Pleas to be holden for Abbeville District, at Abbeville Court House, on the third Monday of October next, or on such other day thereafter as the said Court may order; and all the creditors of the said Benjamin F. Spikes are hereby summoned personally or by attorney to be and appear then and there, in the said Court, to show cause, if any they can, why the benefit of the Acts aforesaid should not be granted to the said Benjamin F Spikes, upon his taking the oath, and executing the assignment required by the Acts aforesaid. J F LIVINGSTON, Clerk. Clerk's Office, Dec 26, 1846 44 13mO

The State of South Carolina.

ABBEVILLE DISTRICT, *In Equity.* Thomas M. Finley, and Reuben J. Finley, Nancy A. Finley by next friend, T. M. Finley, v. Alexander Hunter, Nancy Finley, Granville H. Finley and others. —Bill for Account, Partition, Delivery of Slaves and Relief. It appearing to my satisfaction, that Nancy Finley, Granville H. Finley, Isaac N. Finley, Robt. Oakley and Rhoda his wife, Ahi Deck and Polly Ann his wife, and Jane K. Finley, Defendants in this case, reside without the limits of this State: Ordered that the above named Defendants do appear and plead, answer or demur, to the said Bill within three months from the publication of this order, or Judgment pro confesso, will be rendered against them. H. A. JONES, C. E. A. D. Commissioner's Office, March 6th, 1847. March 10. 2 3m

Land for Sale.

The subscriber having determined to remove West, offers for sale his TRACT of LAND on which he resides. There is between 8 and 900 acres, between 5 and 600 cleared and in excellent repair. On the plantation is two excellent settlements—TWO good TWO-STORY HOUSES at each place—Gin houses, screw, and every necessary out-building. The plantation lies in two and a half miles of a good landing on Savannah river. It is presumed no one would purchase without examination, as such further description is unnecessary—a bargain will be given. ROBERT E. BELCHER. May 12. 11 tf

The State of South Carolina.

ABBEVILLE DISTRICT, Jesse Reagin, vs. Catherin Reagin and others.—*Partition in Ordinary.* It appearing that Nicholas Reagin, one of the Defendants in this case, resides without the limits of this State: It is ordered that he do appear and object to the sale or division of the Real Estate of Young Reagin dec'd, on or before the 20th day of May 1847, or his consent to the same will be entered of Record. DAVID LESLY, Ordinary. Feb. 20th, 1847. 1 3m

Citation.

Whereas, Thomas M. Finly, by Thomas Thomson his Attorney applies to me to grant him letters of Administration on the Estate of Reuben Finly dec'd: These are therefore to cite the kindred and creditors of the deceased, to appear before me in Ordinary on Wednesday 9th June next, to show cause why said Administration should not be granted. Given under my hand at Abbeville C. H., 24th May, 1847. D. LESLY, Ordinary. May 26th. 13 2w

Matress Making.

We whose names are hereunto subscribed, having used the Matresses Manufactured by Mr. JAMES H. PRICE of the Village of Abbeville, do hereby recommend his work to the public, and himself as worthy of their patronage. THOMAS P. SPIERIN, T. P. MOSELY, THOMAS B. DENDY. Persons in the country desiring Matresses, would do well to give me a call, and examine for themselves. My terms will be found reasonable, and the matresses will show what they are. Shop opposite Mr. HESTER'S Gin Shop. JAS. H. PRICE. May 25th, 1847. 13 1m

Notice.

I would refer my friends and clients to John H. Wilson Esq., with whom I have left my whole business, and who, during my absence, will give all necessary information and assistance. Those who have hitherto given, or who may hereafter be desirous of extending to me their patronage, will do well to give me a call, and examine for themselves. Dec. 30, 1846